

Iron County Register.

By ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, MISSOURI.

THE LITTLE FARMHOUSE.

Back in the little farmhouse, on the quiet countryside! And I think a bygone summer, when I was a happy bride, I worked in the little kitchen; you tilted the fertile land!

For the rainy days a-coming, we toiled and saved and planned.

Back in the little farmhouse! And memory brings to view A cozy room, scant furnished, and a table spread for two.

Back in the little farmhouse, haunted with memories sweet, I see familiar faces, and list for the tread of feet.

Back in the little farmhouse, dingy, and old, and brown, (Not like the newer dwelling, up in the nearest town)

Ten years have gone, my dearest, and we come again to-day, To tread familiar footpaths, in the morning cool and gray.

Back at the little farmhouse, we seem to have younger grown: The yards are the same, my dearest, and the grass is newly mown;

The stock in the little pasture at the same fence corner spot, And the corn is a waving calmly, but oh, I see its another crop!

Back from the little farmhouse we turn with a weary sigh, And we brush away the tears, dear, but we do not mention why.

Back to the little farmhouse, time sped on so fleet, Our love grows firmer, dearest, that we keep this in the Old Town To-Night—

—Flora Hazleton Bailey, in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

A CLEVER TRAP

By Claude Oliver

BATH is a beautiful little place on that famous river made dear to the hearts of all the world, because on its banks Shakespeare was born. It is in a fertile valley, surrounded by towering hills whose verdant sides make a perfect picture for wearied eyes.

"Sixty or 70 years ago it was a favorite resort for health and pleasure-seekers, who found there something that they were seeking. It was the scene of a series of the most mysterious robberies that baffled the keenest sleuth-hounds of the detective forces."

Just as I entered the parlor I heard my English friend relating the above to his little companion, who was listening to his words just as I have often pictured Desdemona listening to the recitals of the love and Moor.

I knew that the big, fine-looking Englishman was deeply in love with that little brown American wren, and that he could have wished me in Halifax rather than have a company of three.

"That sounds like a possible romance," I said to myself as I picked up my ears like a war horse at the first sound of the bugle's call, and I sat demurely down and took out pencil and paper.

The little brown wren was sitting with her hands clasped around her knees, and her pretty, dark head poised to one side. She turned her sweet head slightly toward me and smiled a cordial welcome.

Not so her handsome Englishman! He frowned at me until his scowl was like a thundercloud.

"Oh, you needn't look at me like that, Dr. Gilbert," I said saucily, making a little moue at him, and thrusting my chin defiantly outward. "I am here to stay until I hear the end of that fish story."

"Go away," he said with mock anger. "If you say that to me again," I cried threateningly, "I'll sit right down at the piano and play 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night.'"

I knew how the doctor hated that song, and by this means I always used to cowl him into submission. We were stopping at a boarding house in the mountains of Tennessee, and we had all become like one large family and said what we liked to each other in our playful way.

As I uttered my fearful threat the doctor dropped his head wearily at his sides, drew down the corners of his mouth, and made himself look the very picture of fear and submission.

"I've never turned my back to the enemy's guns," he said in a serio-comic tone, "but I always quail before the fire of a woman's eyes."

At that time the best English farmers dressed like the caricatures of John Bull; and Fielding, the new detective, conceived the idea of acting the role of a well-to-do farmer, with pockets full of money and anxious to "paint back to his over-scheme for Fielding was tall and thin, while the typical John Bull was just the opposite. However, with the aid of a pillow or two and various other paraphernalia he soon had himself rigged 'to the queen's taste'—big stomach, loose pockets with flap unbuttoned and hanging open; rattling his money with his left hand while he walked along gazing up at the houses, and whistling a tune that savored strongly of rusticity.

"Strolling leisurely along, and pretending to be very 'green' and to have eyes for nothing but the houses and signs, he was on the qui vive for suspicious looking characters."

"Suddenly he felt a slight tremor near his right-hand pocket, which was flaring temptingly open."

"The tremor was so very slight that only the most sensitive nerves could have detected it. He pretended not to notice anything and continued to lounge along unceremoniously and indifferently, never quivering even the muscle of an eyelid, until he knew the hand was well in—then he clapped his own over it, whipped out a revolver, shoved it into the face of his captive, and said sternly: 'Surrender, my man; I've got you now.'"

"But his 'man' had no notion of yielding so readily. He gave one quick, sudden jerk in the desperate hope of freeing his imprisoned hand. But the jerk was instantly followed by a sharp screech of pain, as he felt what seemed to him like barbed arrows piercing the tender flesh of his white hand that was soft and dainty as a woman's."

"The ingenious detective had sewed a number of fish hooks in his pocket with the points arranged in such a way that the hand would be firmly hooked in attempting to withdraw it."

"Oh—I said it was a fish story," I cried, jeeringly.

"A fish hook story, my dear madam," he replied, with assumed dignity. "But if you interrupt me again I shall not finish the story and then you can't write it, and then you'll have no pot boiler."

"I'll send it unfinished and call it 'The Second Mystery of Edwin Drood,' or 'The Mystery of the Second Edwin Drood.'"

"Well, it is of no use to threaten a woman—at least a woman like you—so I'll finish the story just to spite you."

"The robber proved to be a descendant of one of Europe's titled families. I cried, jeeringly."

"A fish hook story, my dear madam," he replied, with assumed dignity. "But if you interrupt me again I shall not finish the story and then you can't write it, and then you'll have no pot boiler."

"I'll send it unfinished and call it 'The Second Mystery of Edwin Drood,' or 'The Mystery of the Second Edwin Drood.'"

"Well, it is of no use to threaten a woman—at least a woman like you—so I'll finish the story just to spite you."

"The robber proved to be a descendant of one of Europe's titled families. I cried, jeeringly."

"A fish hook story, my dear madam," he replied, with assumed dignity. "But if you interrupt me again I shall not finish the story and then you can't write it, and then you'll have no pot boiler."

"I'll send it unfinished and call it 'The Second Mystery of Edwin Drood,' or 'The Mystery of the Second Edwin Drood.'"

"Well, it is of no use to threaten a woman—at least a woman like you—so I'll finish the story just to spite you."

The Monetary Problem.

ITS INHERENT DISHONESTY.

The Gold Standard Historically Considered by Prof. Ghosh, of Calcutta, India.

In order that we may clearly understand the evil nature of the bimetallic system as well as its inherent and abhorrent dishonesty, it is only necessary that we consider the subject of money in its historic and economic relations.

Let it not be supposed for a moment that the bimetallic theory in its elementary principles is a new-fangled idea, an untried experiment of economists, working in their solitary chambers, utterly unconscious of the actual monetary condition of the world. It is really as old as the hills—at least as old as King Solomon. One cannot do better than quote the researches of Prof. Max Muller on this subject: Solomon, meeting with the same difficulty that we do now, namely, the depreciation of silver and the disruption of the trade with India (curious how history repeats itself!) acted wisely (in this case history does not repeat itself) and performed an act of true bimetalism by consenting to receive taxes in either gold or silver, in spite of the depreciation of the latter metal, at a fixed ratio, viz, 13 1/2 to 1. The silver thus obtained was sent to India (Ophir in the Bible) to buy precious stones, ivory, etc., as mentioned in the Book of Kings.

Without, however, going 3,000 years back, we may safely say that the discovery of America is the first landmark in the history of bimetalism. Every schoolchild knows that soon after the discovery of the silver mines of Potosi, whole fleets of Spanish galleons came home laden with silver, and flooded Europe with it. The net of filtration from Spain into the other states of Europe was performed in the ordinary course of trade, helped no doubt as regards England by the prowess and activity of Drake, Frobenius, and their valiant compeers. The enormous increase in the supply of silver as compared with gold during the sixteenth century may be judged from the fact that whereas the annual production of silver increased from 4,435,000 at the beginning of the century to 23,700,000 at the end, the annual production of gold during the same period increased from 2,800,000 to 21,000,000 only. Had such an enormous difference in the relative supply of the two metals taken place under the present system of gold monometallism, silver would have come tumbling down and dwindled away to a vanishing point in "less than no time." They were wise, however, in those nighted days, and allowed free coinage of both metals, both being legal tender in a fixed ratio. The ratio was 11 to 1 at the beginning of the century, but the great supply of silver led to its being 12 to 1 at the end of the century.

Of course these rates were not fixed by international agreement, for the days of monetary conferences had not dawned, but were merely the algebraical averages of the different ratios prevailing in the different countries of Europe. It must, however, be mentioned that these various rates of the different countries of Europe were very nearly equal—in fact being identically the same within certain groups of states. It was obviously to the interest of these countries to have rates as nearly the same as possible. For otherwise each country would have lost one or other of the two metals—except for the expense of transit—according to Gresham's law.

Since the last 25 years the value of silver in relation to gold has fallen by more than 50 per cent; i. e., whereas formerly it took 13 1/2 ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold, it now takes about 32 ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold. Hence the question is, what can be the cause or causes of this depreciation of silver, of this appreciation of gold, or, if you prefer it, we shall not quarrel about phrases, and say "of this divergence between gold and silver?" Monometallists swear that gold has done nothing, that it is perfectly innocent, and lay the whole blame upon silver. That, they say, is the true culprit; that it has fallen by its own fault, by being produced too much—but gold has remained exactly where it was. Bimetalists, on the other hand, maintain that the relative supply of both metals has not altered, but the relative demand has. Now it is easy enough to decide between the parties as to which is right and which is wrong. Bimetalists say that the supply of gold is about where it was before, but that there has been created an artificial increase in its demand by countries like Germany, Austria and more recently Japan, etc. If this be the case, then we would naturally expect a scarcity of gold in these and all other countries having a gold standard—for the same quantity of gold would now be wanted by more people—and in a fall in the price of gold, except for commodities in general in those countries, because more commodities would now be competing against the same quantity of money. This is exactly what has taken place, viz., a fall in the price of commodities in general in countries having a gold standard. Again, bimetalists say that silver has stood nearly where it was before; that it has not been overproduced. Now, if this is the case, we should expect to see much the same quantity of silver as before in countries having a silver standard, such as China, Mexico, etc., except that the silver, displaced by gold in Europe, might have found its way into these countries—in consequence we would expect that the prices of commodities in general (except for those commodities which are imported from gold countries) would remain unchanged. Now we know that this is exactly the case, as all must admit who know anything about conditions in silver-using countries. Prices have not declined there as they have in gold standard countries, but, on the contrary, their tendency has been upward. They have at least remained where they were.

If monometallists be right when they say that the sole cause of the present disturbance is the overproduction of silver, then the stock of silver in the world should have been doubled since

1873—the stock of gold remaining much the same—to have produced a fall in silver within that period by half! Now if we remember that there is not less than 2,700,000,000 ounces of silver in the world—the result of the accumulation of many centuries—the hopeless absurdity of such a supposition is obvious. Besides, if it were true, prices of commodities in silver countries would have been doubled in this period, which we know is not true. Hence, it must be admitted that bimetalists are right when they say that there has been no overproduction of silver, because prices have not risen in silver countries above their normal level; and if they can prove, as stated already, that general prices have fallen in gold countries, then we must believe them when they say that there has been an artificial increase in the demand for gold in those countries. In other words, in order to show that their version of the cause of the present divergence between the two metals is true (viz., that it is really due to the conduct of governments) it only remains for them to prove that the prices of commodities in general have fallen in gold countries. It is impolitic to adduce the evidences in proof of this lamentable fact, as all except the very wealthy have suffered from the effects so keenly that they need no reminder.

Falling prices have always benefited creditors at the expense of their debtors. This is obviously unjust, and the creditor in this instance may be measured from the fact that in England at the present moment loans on mortgages alone amount to not less than £2,700,000,000. Let us suppose that the fall in prices has been only 40 per cent. It has been much more, but even at this rate the total loss to debtors in England comes up to £1,080,000,000. It is the same in other gold countries. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national debt, at the expense